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U.S. CLAIMS OF PROGRESS AT GENEVA 'FALSE'

LD101516 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 10 Feb 83

["Who Is To Blame For the Deadlock?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has stated in his address to Congress on the activities of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency that he is encouraged by the serious and businesslike course of the talks in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Meanwhile, from November 30, 1981, to the present day the U.S. stance at the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe was not changed in the least. The Americans have not budged an inch during the 14 months from their absolutely unrealistic zero option, calling for the removal of all the Soviet medium-range missiles on the entire territory of the USSR, while all the NATO nuclear systems of this class should be preserved.

Washington-inspired rumours that "progress" is taking place in Geneva are absolutely false.

The Soviet Union is known to have announced its readiness to retain in Europe only as many missiles as Britain and France have. The USSR also suggested that the number of nuclear capability medium-range planes maintained in the region by the USSR and the NATO countries be reduced to an equal level. Washington has categorically rejected this initiative, based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

The American stand at the Geneva talks is based on Washington's goals of achieving the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament and ensuring U.S. military superiority. It is these U.S. goals that are stymieing the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe.

It is perfectly obvious that the incumbent U.S. administration displays at the talks neither the seriousness for the businesslike approach mentioned by Reagan. Washington approaches the problem on which the destinies of the peoples hinge as a gamble in which there is room for bluff and hoodwinking.

There are many facts indicating that the Americans do not try to achieve an accord on reducing nuclear arms in Europe. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on the European Continent remains the chief goal of the United States.

Washington's course of achieving military superiority can only destabilize dramatically the world military and political situation with all the unwelcome consequences for the peoples of the world.

TASS REPORTS START TALKS 10 FEB MEETING

LD101500 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva February 10 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments have had a plenary meeting here today.

REPORTAGE ON CEMA TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

Dolgikh Greets Delegations

LD081517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow to participate in a working consultative meeting of secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and workers parties of CEMA member-states and of the permanent representatives of those states to the CEMA:

From the Bulgarian People's Republic -- Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and permanent representative of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the CEMA; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

From the Hungarian People's Republic -- Ferenc Havasi, member of Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic in the CEMA;

From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- Vo Chi Cong, member of Politburo and secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of VCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the SRV in the CEMA;

From the German Democratic Republic -- Guenter Mittag, member of Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Weiss, member of SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Minister and permanent representative of the GDR in the CEMA;

From the Republic of Cuba -- Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party; Antonio Esquivel, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Minsters of the Republic of Cuba;

From the Mongolian People's Republic -- Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Myatavyn Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and permanent representative of Mongolia in the CEMA;

From the Polish People's Republic -- Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Miniters of the Polish People's Republic and permanent representative of Poland in the CEMA;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ioan Totu, member of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minsiter of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and permanent representative of Romania in the CEMA;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic-Milos Jakes, member of the Presidum and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and permanent representative of the CSSR in the CMEA.

The representatives of the fraternal parties and countries were met by Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ryzhkov, and Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the USSR in the CMEA; and B.I. Gostev, Yu.A. Belik and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections.

Representatives Meet 8-9 Feb

LD100941 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- Secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the countries' permanent representatives to the CEMA held a working consultative meeting in Moscow on February 8-9.

The meeting was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

They discussed questions pertaining to the further perfection and deepening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the CEMA member-states. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely understanding.

ZLATORUNSKIY VIEWS ROLE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD100312 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary "An Important Factor in International Relations"]

[Text] The convening of the summit conference of nonaligned states in Delhi from 7-11 March will take place in just under a month. This great event in the political life of the international community attracts the attention of commentators. This is totally understandable. The Nonaligned Movement presently includes about 100 states. It emerged as a form of protest by countries liberated from colonialism against the attempts of imperialist forces to keep them within the sphere of their political and economic influence. The main principles the nonaligned doctrine, therefore, are the refusal to join military and political blocs and the struggle for international peace and security against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The political weight of the Nonaligned Movement's member-states on the international arena has since grown.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was announced that the Nonaligned Movement had been, and continues to be an important factor in international relations and that its strength lies in its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-war and anti-aggression trends. We are confident that the increased role played by the Nonaligned Movement in international politics lies in its loyalty to such basic principles, a face which we welcome.

This is understood not only by members of the Nonaligned Movement, but also by those who support them. It is also understood by enemies of the Nonaligned Movement who are trying with all their power to split this movement, to pull this or that state from it and tie it to the imperialist bloc policy and to make the Nonaligned Movement deviate from its anti-imperialist course.

After the sixth conference which was held in Havana in 1979, the United States and some of its partners in NATO began to actively intensify subversive action among the participants in the Nonaligned Movement. This subversive action has intensified and increased as the date for convening the conference in Delhi draws nearer. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently wrote that it is essential that utmost efforts should be exerted to transform the leadership of the Nonaligned Movement into one of a moderate regime in order to eliminate any direct criticism of the United States from the basic documents of the conference; in short, in order to eliminate the anti-imperialist tendency within the Nonaligned Movement.

Washington's alarm over the increasing role of the nonaligned countries is interpreted as a reaction to the Nonaligned Movement's adoption of a stance counter to that of the United States toward most international issues. Let us take, for instance, the Middle East question. It is common knowledge that during the discussion of the Middle East situation at the UN Security Council and General Assembly sessions the nonaligned countries firmly called for the removal of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for granting to the Palestinian people their legitimate rights of self-determination and the establishment of their independent state. Moreover, they also called for the removal of the American military presence in the Arab countries and for the establishment of a region of peace in the Middle East, in the Arabian Gulf region and the Indian Ocean; namely, for everything that hinders the implementation of the plans of American imperialism which are aimed at bringing these regions under the domination of the United States.

It is worthwhile mentioning that the situation in the world in general and of that in the Middle East in particular were aggravated tangibly after the Havana conference. Israel's aggression in Lebanon with U.S. backing, the crimes committed against the Lebanese and the Palestinians in Beirut, Sabra and Shatila, the provocations against Syria and Washington's attempts to firmly establish its military presence in Morocco and establish support centers for the Rapid Deployment Force units in Oman, Egypt and Somalia and certain other Arab countries -- all this makes it incumbent to view the situation in a different perspective and assess the activity of the Reagan administration differently. It goes without saying, that under such circumstances the role of the Nonaligned Movement increases and the task of its struggle against the machinations of imperialism, and chiefly American imperialism, and for peace and international detente becomes more difficult. There is no doubt that the basic document which was prepared for the summit conference in Delhi during the preparatory meeting of the nonaligned countries took into consideration all the characteristics of the present situation. This consideration will be achieved during the seventh summit conference of the members of the Nonaligned Movement.

MARCH NONALIGNED CONFERENCE PLANS VIEWED

Indian Aide in Kabul Comments

PM091129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondent O. Kitsenko: "Consultations in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Feb -- The visit has ended here of Natvar Singh, a representative of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, who will act as secretary general at the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries scheduled for March in Delhi. He was received by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, M. Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, and S.M. Dost, DRA foreign minister.

In an interview with the BAKHTAR Agency, Natvar Singh announced that in his talks with the Afghan leaders he had discussed questions connected with the work of the forthcoming conference and its agenda and conveyed to them a draft of the declaration to be adopted by its participants.

Draft Declarations

PM091119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Draft Documents Under Examination"]

[Text] New York, 1 Feb -- At a session of the nonaligned countries' Coordination Bureau at the UN headquarters, the Indian delegation submitted for the examination of the states belonging to the Nonaligned Movement the drafts of two documents -- a political declaration and an economic declaration.

The draft political declaration categorically rejects the militarist doctrines adopted by the most reactionary Western circles, in particular the doctrine of so-called "limited" nuclear war, and denounces their aggressive course as "nuclear terrorism." In the world today there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence among states, the document stresses.

The draft political declaration resolutely denounces imperialism's neocolonialist course aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states in various parts of the world and preventing the oppressed peoples from exercising their legitimate right to self-determination and independence.

The Western powers' continuing cooperation with the South African racists in the nuclear and other fields, the documents notes, is encouraging the apartheid regime in acts of state terrorism against neighboring African countries.

The Western imperialist circles' massive military, financial and political aid to Tel Aviv is resolutely denounced.

The document expresses solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, headed by their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO -- and confirms their inalienable right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state.

The draft economic declaration stresses the inextricable interconnection between problems of development and the halting of the arms race and taking of urgent steps in the sphere of real disarmament. It notes that the main obstacle in the way of creating a new, fairer international economic order is the obstructionist policy of the imperialist states, which is harming the developing countries' vital interests and contradicting the aims proclaimed by the United Nations.

CSCE ENVOY STRESSES NEED FOR REALISTIC PROPOSALS

LD092250 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid February 9 TASS -- A session of the heads of delegations of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was held at the Madrid meeting today. According to journalists accredited to the Madrid meeting, the session discussed how to organise the further work of the meeting so as to attain positive results in the shortest possible time.

Considerations on that matter were expressed by the delegations of Norway, Finland, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, Romania, Sweden, Poland, Yugoslavia and other countries. The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Anatoliy Kovalev came out in favor of continuing the efforts to attain accords where realistic possibilities exist for that. At the same time he emphasised the need for realism in that all the delegations to the Madrid meeting should come to realize at last where such possibilities never existed and do not exist. The case in point is the proposals of certain countries which know well that they are patently unacceptable. The Soviet delegation favors all forms and methods of work which can bring bring success nearer, their diversity and flexibility, and will work toward making the atmosphere at the meeting more fruitful.

TASS: BUSH VISIT FAILS TO ACHIEVE MAIN AIM

LD101556 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

George Bush, vice president of the USA, has completed his tour of West European countries. His mission launched on President Reagan's personal orders was aimed above all at trying to convince the West European public of "peaceableness" of the Reagan administration, at making the Europeans believe the sincerity of its claims about a striving for arms control. As was hoped in Washington, such a "psychological background" would facilitate for the NATO strategists the implementation of its sinister plans for the deployment on the continent of new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

But, according to the estimates of both the American and West European press, the main aim of the vice president's tour has not been achieved. George Bush took along to Europe a battered luggage of "ideas" and "proposals". In the course of his talks with West European leaders and in his public statements he was advocating the same notorious "zero option", which the administration is trying to picture as the sole method of resolving the problem of arms control in Europe.

This White House "initiative" is known to have nothing in common with the aim of curbing the nuclear arms race and be directed only at upsetting the rough parity of nuclear forces, which has taken shape in Europe, at ensuring a unilateral disarmament of the USSR. This idea underlies the so-called open letter to "the people of Europe," which was announced with much pump during the visit. The appeal signed by the President was designed to serve as a trump card inthe noisy campaign launched by the U.S. Administration in its attempt at neutralising the enormous attractive force of the peaceable initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which propose a genuinely reliable way towards ridding Europe from the threat of a nuclear conflagration.

The fact that the letter was no more than a propaganda ploy has been, as a matter of fact, admitted by Reagan himself, who literally several hours after it was made public by George Bush in West Berlin, frankly said it did not contain anything new at all.

The talks, which the U.S. vice president had with the leaders of the West European countries, by no means proceeded in the way it had been expected in the White House. The "zero option", THE WASHINGTON POST pointed out, no longer seems to the allies to be so attractive as before. Alarmed by the large scope of the antinuclear movement in their countries they are now ever more loudly talking of the need for the United States to show flexibility at the arms control talks, the newspaper stressed.

The attempts of George Bush to find a key to overcoming sharp trade and economic differences, which are characteristic of the relations between the United States and the West European countries, have proved absolutely fruitless. The allies are known to be frankly expressing dissatisfaction with Washington's selfish policy, its striving to get out of the quagmire of the present recession, which has affected the economy of the capitalist world, on the shoulders of the Europeans, to impose on them a restriction of mutually beneficial trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Discussions of the whole of that package of issues have borne out deep-seated differences. in the stands of the sides.

BUSH ACHIEVES 'ZERO RESULT' IN W. EUROPE TOUR

LD101908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush ended his tour of W. Europe, during which he visited seven countries of the Atlantic alliance, with a trip to London and talks with British leaders. Here is a news commentary written by Spartak Beglov, journalist on international affairs.

The aim of Bush's tour was to mobilize the W. European public to unqualified support of Reagan's so-called zero option which is unacceptable to the Soviet Union. This option is essentially intended to pave the way for the deployment in W. Europe of the new U.S. nuclear missiles. For reasons of Atlantic solidarity, the leaders of the NATO countries have been forced to pay verbal homage to the U.S. proposals. But never before have they done so with such an apparent lack of enthusiasm. Never before in the capitals of the NATO countries have we head such a strong appeal to Washington to take up a realistic stance in the Geneva talks. The fact is that in contrast to governments bound by loyalty to NATO, the W. European public has voiced more resolutely than ever before its own no to Washington's double game.

The statistics of a British opinion poll conducted on the eve of the final stage of Bush's tour are significant in this respect. The majority of the British are against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. At this very time in London the general synod of the Church of England has been discussing a resolution about Britain's rejection of all types of nuclear weapons. At this very time in Vienna the conference of representatives of the public from 35 states has condemned Reagan's zero option and the Danish Parliament has adopted a resolution saying that in place of this option the West should make realistic proposals taking into account the latest peace initaitives of the Soviet Union.

It is obvious that the wind was taken out of the sails of Bush's mission even before he started his trip. This was achieved by the Soviet proposals on the radical reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe on the basis of reciprocity which were stated in the report by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. In the eyes of millions of people this has provided yet another more than convincing proof of our country's interest in the successful outcome of the talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. The U.S. vice president, however, brought nothing with him besides new packaging for the old zero option. As a result he is returning home likewise with a zero result. The European public has resolutely given him to understand that the main thing that is demanded of the U.S. leadership is proof that they are serious in their intentions to achieve an agreement.

MOSCOW ANALYZES RESULTS OF BUSH'S EUROPEAN TOUR

LD101925 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Feb 83

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Anikin and Vadim Volkov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush completed his 12-day tour of West Europe today. He visited the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, France and Britain.

The Bush mission was undertaken on the personal instructions of President Reagan in order to persuade the Europeans of Washington's love for peace. But the statements Bush made during his trip not only showed that his tour was of a propaganda nature but also again confirmed that the U.S. Administration will continue to adhere to its zero option at the Geneva negotiations. It is precisely this so-called zero option, which calls for the USSR's unilateral disarmament and which is completely unrealistic, that there has still not been any progress achieved at the Geneva negotiations. Today West Europe does not doubt that by means of this zero option Washington is trying above all to undermine the Soviet-U.S. talks and to implement its plans for turning West Europe into a launch pad for new nuclear missiles.

Summing up the results of the Bush mission to West Europe, London's GUARDIAN newspaper noted: Bush was trying to sell something which has not been in demand for a long time now. It is natural, therefore, that he did not manage in any way to persuade the population of West European countries.

A reflection of the mood of the European public and its attitude toward the so-called White House initiative can be seen in the many demonstrations protesting Washington's dangerous course that accompanied the U.S. vice president's tour. The Pentagon and NATO plans were condemned by the British Labor Party. During Bush's meeting with the leaders of Britain's main oppositon party it was frankly said that in the event of a labor victory at the next election the decision to site cruise missiles on British territory would be reviewed. A similar stand is taken by the FRG Social Democrats. Party President Willy Brandt declared his party would do its upmost to prevent the appearance of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on German territory.

Just as Bush was making his tour of West Europe, the Danish Parliament voted on the question of disarmament. The majority of deputies approved a resolution which obliges the Danish Government to work toward achieving realistic proposals by the West, taking into account the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. Bush's talks with West European leaders did not go at all the way the White House is expected. Concerned at the powerful antiwar movements in their countries they pointed to the need for the United States to display flexibility at the talks on arms control.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS BUSH VISIT TO LONDON

LD111054 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 12-day tour of U.S. Vice President Bush round a number of countries of Western Europe has ended. Our correspondent in England reports.

[Ilyashenko] London is the last of seven European capitals which U.S. Vice President Bush visited during his marathon tour of West European countries. Even before the transatlantic guest's plane touched down at Heathrow it was clear why he was coming: to convince the English that the United States too, advocates peace and disarmement. [video of Bush arrival, greeted by Pym.] As for official London, for it too, the aim of the visit is quite clear. To get the British Government to force through the deployment of American missiles. In Washington and London they like to repeat that the Thatcher government is the most reliable and complaisant ally of the United States in NATO. Britain intends, as the first in Western Europe, to take American cruise missiles at the bases at Greenham Common and Molesworth.

Bush was counting on a joyous welcome in London, but disappointment awaited him. A delegation of peace champions presented the U.S. Embassy with a petition of protest against the nuclear policy of Washington, and when the vice president arrived in the city to make a speech to London business circles he was met by demonstrators. People of the most varied views and convictions went onto the streets of London to declare a resolute no to the plans of the Pentagon generals to turn England and other European countries into its nuclear testing ground. Police cordons blocks streets and alleys round the building where Bush spoke, but even from the windows of his car he could see for himself the mood of the ordinary Englishmen. On the British Isles more and more people understand who is champion of peace and who is heading for war and thwarting disarmament. This has become specially clear in the light of the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact countries. In Washington and London they are obviously getting nervous and are hastening to complete their military preparations, but the British peace champions are full of determination to thwart the dangerous plans of Washington and London.

TASS ON SECRETARY SHULTZ'S VISIT TO THE FAR EAST

LD102051 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 19 Feb 83

["Militaristic Triangle" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 1- TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Solntsev writes:

The outlines of a new militaristic bloc have shaped clearly in the Far East. The Reagan administration, apparently eager to emulate the notorious mastermind of the bloc strategy of U.S. imperialism John Foster Dulles, is persistently knocking together the miltiary triangle of Washington-Tokyo-Seoul. This was precisely one of the main aims of the Asian tour of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz which ended today. The tour, specifically, took him to Japan and South Korea. In the Japanese capital the head or the U.S. State Department was urging his partners in the talks to speed up the implementation of the programs of miltiary construction and was pressing for coordination of Tokyo's militaristic efforts with Washington's other allies. According to the press, questions of the "U.S.-Japanese-South Korean security system" were predominant at Shultz' talks in Seoul. He was lavish in his promises to the South Korean rulers of the increase of arms deliveries.

It was not accidental that Shultz' voyage was held to the accompaniment of large-scale military exercises "Team Spirit-83," the exercises which involve over 190 thousand servicemen of the USA and South Korea including U.S. contingents that were rushed from Japan's territory.

The attempts to combine in a triangle Washington's bilateral military ties with Tokyo and Seoul became particularly intensive with the coming to power in Japan of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He showed that he intends to advance much more vigorously than his predecessors along the road of turning Japan into an accomplice in the implementation of the adventuristic designs of the U.S. Adminsitration. In a recent interview to a group of U.S. correspondents, the Japanese prime minister said without mincing words that he is in favour of the consolidation of the alliance among Japan, South Korea, and the United States. This has been confirmed fully during Nakasone's visit to Seoul where the beginning of a "new era" in the Japanese-South Korean relations was proclaimed. Tokyo agreed to play the role of a banker of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship granting to South Korea the "aid" of four billion dollars. South Korea's military spending amounts to a third of its budget.

But Washington made it plain that it expects far more from Japan, the establishment of direct military cooperation with the Seoul regime. U.S. Defence Undersecretary for Policy Fred Ikle at a recent press conference pointed to the "need" of the participation of the Japanese and South Korean Navies in the operations of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the north-western part of the Pacific. It follows from his words that the functions of support for U.S. aircraft carrier units sent to the area of the Far East is assigned to the naval forces of Japan and South Korea.

Japan's Foreign Ministry answered the Pentagon's calls by admitting the possibility of holding tripartite military exercises and Nakasone himself confirming a few days ago in Parliament the intention of the Japanese military to bloc internatioal straits in the Far East in case of "emergency" did not preclude the possibility of joint operations of Armed Forces of Japan and South Korea in the Korea Strait.

It should be noted that the United States attempts to knock together an alliance with Japan and South Korea are accompanied by the deployment in the Far East of U.S. theatre nuclear systems, similar to Western Europe.

New large consignments of mass destruction weapons are being brought into the south of the Korean Peninsula in addition to hundreds of units of nuclear weapons that have already been deployed there. Washington already got Tokyo's consent to deploy in the north of the Honshu Island some 50 F-16 fighter bombers capable of nuclear delivery. It is planned to base permanently in Japanese ports U.S. aircraft carriers and other ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet which usually carry onboard medium-range nuclear missiles.

The aim of the creation of a new aggressive bloc in the Far East is apparent -- Washington makes an attempt to threaten countries of the area by its military force. Expressing a justifiable concern over the striving of the United States and its allies to revise the bloc strategy in Asia and the Pacific, peoples of the region justly indicate the real threat that is presented to their peace and security by the United States aggressive strategy.

TASS ON KIRKPATRICK TOUR OF CENTRAL AMERICA

LD102348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1148 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Washington, 10 Feb (TASS) -- In the opinion of observers, proof of the White House's intention to widen support for the bloody regimes in Central America is provided by the current trip to a number of countries of the region by permanent U.S. Representative to the UN J. Kirkpatrick. Although official propaganda tries to present it as a "good will" mission undertaken "to build on" the December visit to the region by President Reagan, there is no doubt that the present tour by Washington's envoy is part of the overall U.S. strategy of fanning the flames of the conflagration in Central America and intensifying the slanderous campaign against revolutionary Nicaragua and the national liberation movement.

Shortly after arrival in the capital of Honduras, J. Kirkpatrick rained down malicious attacks on Nicaragua, accusing it of "undertaking an expansionist policy." Practically all the time allotted to the visit was devoted to meetings with high-ranking members of the Honduras war machine and to inspecting military installations. It is pointed out here that the Washington envoy's visit took place against the background of joint U.S.-Honduras Big Pine maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of the Nicaraguan border, the biggest the United States has ever held in Central America.

J. Kirkpatrick was met with open arms in the Salvadoran capital also. "The permanent U.S. representative at the UN," writes THE WASHINGTON POST in this connection, "is considered in San Salvador to be a very influential channel of communications with the White House." The Salvador regime greatly cherishes its links with Washington. It is no secret to anyone that the puppet regime's days in power would have been numbered long ago but for the all-round military support of the United States.

J. Kirkpatrick arrived in El Salvador at a time when President Reagan is trying with all his powers to obtain congressional agreement on increasing military and economic aid to the Salvador regime on the basis that it has allegedly achieved "progress" in the field of human rights. This is why the White House envoy was given such a "cordial" welcome in Sal Salvador where new consignments of military equipment, arms and ammunition are impatiently awaited. The "hospitable hosts" are even thinking of awarding J. Kirkpatrick the highest award of El Salvador "for her enormous contribution to strengthening links between the two countries."

VOLKOGONOV ON U.S. ADVENTURIST NUCLEAR STRATEGY

OW091031 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Talk by Lieutenant General D. A. Volkognov, doctor of philosophical sciences, exposing the dangerous nature of the U.S. theory on nuclear war]

[Text] Respected Chinese Army commanders and fighters: In the past several years, U.S. imperialists and strategist have put forward many adventurist military conclusions and war concepts about the feasibility of using nuclear weapons of massive destruction which are extremely dangerous to all mankind. I think this is no secret to you. The Political Declaration adopted recently at the conference of Warsaw Pact countries in Prague noted that the new war plan put forth by the United States on launching the first nuclear strike in order to disarm the enemy. The limited and protracted nuclear war and so forth was closely related to the concept of war and the elevation of war theory. The Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries pointed out with emphasis: If a nuclear war were to break out, there would be no winners. A nuclear war would inevitably destroy one nation after another and also bring about massive and disastrous destruction to civilization and mankind on earth.

Respected Chinese Army commanders and fighters: I think you can correctly assess the solemn unilateral pledge made by the Soviet Union that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. I think you can also understand the need to monitor the Pentagon's contemporary war theory, which is adventurist and fanatical in nature. Recently, the militarist concept of the U.S. ruling circle has become more and more aggressive in nature. You can decide for yourselves: In 1982, the U.S. presidential military chiefs put forward new principles on nuclear war. The visious part of these principles is that they put the Pentagon's tasks on a global basis and these tasks would cover all areas of the world, including Asia.

In expounding the basic points of contention in regard to a new war, U.S. presidential National Security Advisor Clark said: A nuclear war is not only possible, but also can be endured. The strategy of the Reagan administration stresses a more aggressive strategic goal, the goal of seeking superiority on a global basis and strengthening the U.S. ability to conduct a protracted nuclear war. To the present leadership in Washington, the famous directive No 59 signed by Carter and the possibility of a limited war, which he recognized, are all outmoded. It has now pinned its hopes on laying the groundwork for a protracted nuclear war. This hope is reflected in its corresponding war plans. But this is not all; the U.S. leadership has also made preparations for the production and deployment of 100 MX strategic missiles. In drafting plans on the conduct of a nuclear war, U.S. military activists are now talking more and more casually about launching a first strike to disarm the enemy. As we see it, the Pentagon's strategic thinking has evolved to a most dangerous stage.

We should remember that if all instigators in the anti-Soviet crusade clamor about a nuclear war, they most certainly can provoke one. But nuclear war is a very dangerous thing to the people of all countries. The strategic thinking of those people who concluded the U.S. and NATO policies did not merely emphasize the ability to carry on a global war, but also pinned hopes on conducting a limited nuclear war and on the possibilities of winning a victory in global war. But we have overlooked one thing; a nuclear war would destroy mankind. In these circumstances, our country is doing its utmost to eliminate the nuclear threat coming from the Unites States and its NATO allies and at the same time pointed out with emphasis that the force of peace is far stronger than the force of war and that the defense of world peace depends on the unity of the forces of peace.

Respected Chinese Army commanders and fighters: Under the present circumstances, we must call on all countries, especially the nuclear powers, to show their political will and readiness for cooperation, and to see to it that the military policies of all countries must be for defensive purposes only and must take into consideration the legitimate interests of other countries. The Soviet Union and other member countries in the great socialist community are doing just that. As the Political Declaration of Warsaw Pact countries pointed out: If some countries care about the people's destiny, they should interest themselves in curbing war.

JAPAN'S MILITARY TIES TO U.S.-S. KOREA 'ALARMING'

Nakasone's 'Pronouncements'

LD091822 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 9 Feb 83

["The Tip of America's Spear" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- New analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Perhaps none of the post-war premiers of Japan allowed himself as many bellicose and provocative pronouncements against a neighboring country as Yasuhiro Nakasone did over a short period of his premiership. The impression is that lately officials in Tokyo have been behaving in such a way toward the Soviet Union as if they were dealing with a hostile country.

Let us take up Yasuhiro Nakasone's recent interview with THE WASHINGTON POST. Speaking in that interview , he announced his striving to turn all islands of Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and a "beachhead of defense" against the Soviet Union. In the same interview, clearly forgetting that the Sea of Japan was not a lake somewhere on Japan's territory, he declared the intention to establish complete control over the four straits around Japan with a view to blocking the way for the Soviet Pacific fleet.

Speaking in parliament, the prime minister pointed to the need of building up Japan's military might with a view to "restraining" the Soviet Union. Without consulting his own people, he assigns Japan the role of a "shield" in the hands of the United States which, according to him, is to play the role of a stabbing spear in the Far East. He says that Japan's assistance enabling the United States to show the maximum of its offensive capabilities is in line with the interests (?) [TASS punctuation] of Japan, and that Japan will possibly cooperate with the United States along these lines.

The word "possibly" is clearly out of place here. Japan already maintains cooperation with the United States and contributes with its practical actions toward the global anti-Soviet strategy of Washington the most important element of which, according to the Pentagon's directive for the 1984-1988 fiscal years, is to escalate conflict to the level of nuclear war.

The consent to allow U.S. nuclear-powerd aircraft carriers and other U.S. naval ships armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles to call at Japan's ports, the deployment in the northern part of the island of Honshu of U.S. nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers trained on targets in the Soviet Primorie territory [Maritime Kray], the planning of joint operations with the United States in case of "emergency" -- all these and other moves bear witness to the fact that Japan is being steadily turned into the "tip" of the U.S. "spear" which the Pentagon top brass, if they were to decide, would launch from Japan at the Soviet Union hoping to divert the retaliatory blow from U.S. territory to the unsinkable aircraft carrier -- Japan. [as received]

With their pronouncements and actions the ruling circles of Japan are pushing the country to the dangerous road of confrontation and aggravation of tensions in the Far East. It is easy to understand the concern expressed by TOKYO SHIMBUN over such developments. The paper wrote in this connection that Japan "should make every effort to promote the relaxation of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States, and refrain from provocative actions against the Soviet Union."

Military Links

LD092035 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has completed his tour of a number of Asian countries. Over now to Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA political observer:

Hello comrades. Shultz' Asian trip began, as you know, with his visit to Tokyo. It ended with his visit to Seoul. Not long before that Nakasone, head of the Japanese Government, visited Seoul and Washington, and U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer visited Tokyo and Seoul. In a word: enhanced diplomatic activity can be seen in the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangle.

The main thing is not just that highly placed visitors have begun frequent visits between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul. As if to provide a peculiar kind of backdrop to these trips, the U.S.-South Korean exercises Team Spirit-83 began in the Far East. Military commanders of the Japanese defense forces are present as observers. Participants in the exercises are staging a mock transportation of troops to the Korean peninsula, both from the territory of the United States and from U.S. bases in the Pacific Ocean basin. In essence, coordination of joint combat operations of armed forces from the United States, Japan and South Korea is being rehearsed under the codename Team Spirit-83; that is to say, practical foundations are being laid for a trilateral military alliance between all of them.

If Washington's previous military links with Tokyo and Seoul had a bilateral nature then, how the desire is to bend the spikes of this fork into an equilateral triangle. This was found to be necessary in order to finally put Japan on the same footing as other military allies of the United States, and in particular to make it fall in line with South Korea where the U.S. military clique enjoys complete freedom of action.

After all, the Pentagon has decided to develop new systems of theater nuclear arms, not only in West Europe but also in East Asia. American warships are being equipped with cruise missiles, as are their aircraft. It was decided to base F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear arms, at the Japanese Air Force Base at Misawa. The capital warship "New Jersey," with Tomahawk cruise missiles, has joined the U.S. 7th Fleet based at Yokosuka.

As recently as yesterday, the Japanese Government gave official approval for the atomic aircraft carriers "Enterprise" and "Carl Vinson" to call at another Japanese port, Sasebo. Is all this compatible with the peaceful provisions of the Japanese Consitution, with the three nonnuclear principles and, in particular, with the pledge that nuclear arms cannot be brought to Japan? Of course not. But hence the attempt to change Washington's ties with Tokyo and Seoul into a trilateral alliance and thus to place on Japan the same burden of military obligations as is borne by the South Korean regime.

It goes without saying, that setting up such triangle gives rise to justified alarm among the peoples in Eastern Asia.

Reconstruction of U.S. Air Base

LD101237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Gerasichev and Oleg Blinov]

[Text] According to a report by the KYODO News Agency correspondent in Washington, the 1984 financial year budget envisages the allocation of almost $30 million to the construction of the first stage of new installations at the U.S.Air Force Base Misawa in Japan. The reconstruction of the base is connected with the Pentagon's plans to deploy there the latest U.S. F-16 fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The fact that the current Japanese Government has decided to grant Washington the right to deploy on the territory of the country this kind of aircraft, and also the agreement permitting the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier "Enterprise" to call at the Japanese port of Sasebo is evidence that the current conservative government of Japan is taking active steps to turn the country into a gigantic military base of the United States.

Prime Minister Nakasone is justifying his militarist course with the need to strengthen national defense. However, his statement about readiness to block the straits in the Sea of Japan through which international sea routes pass, which he made during his recent trip to the United States, and also the preparations for patrolling the sea in a radius of 1,000 miles around the shores of Japan are evidence that it is a matter not of strengthening national defense but of including Japan in the global anti-Soviet strategy of the United States.

'Global Ambitions'

LD092153 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- Under the cover of the words of peaceableness, Tokyo in deed embarked on the course of speeded up militarisation of the country and, under the guise of nice phrases, is preparing to make its appearance on the global level of confrontation which is being imposed by the West upon the socialist community. These tendencies are too dangerous to be neglected and to make no practical conclusions from them, writes Yuriy Bandura in the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

In the commentary, headlined "Japan" In the Grip of Global Ambitions", the author recalls that when leaving Washington after his recent visit to the United States, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said: "Firm cooperation between Japan and the United States is the cornerstone in ensuring peace in Asia, in the Pacific Ocean basin and the whole world."

Thereby, the claim was made to the title of "global peacemaker", though on a par with the United States. To back up its claims, Tokyo is taking quite concrete steps. These steps do not help ensure peace, but, on the contrary, lead to a heightening of international tension, add to the danger of war.

One of the examples of that is the situation on the Korean peninsula: A serious danger of an armed conflict now hangs over the peninsula in strict accordance with the plans of the White House, which are backed by Tokyo and which rest on obliging zeal of the Seoul regime.

As is emphasized in a report of the supreme command of the People's Army of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the "Team Spirit-83" exercises, which began on February 1, signify "escalation of criminal military designs against the KPDR, undisguised military provocation aimed at disrupting peace in Korea and bringing the situation on the peninsula to the brink of war."

Yuriy Bandura recalls that Japan allowed the Pentagon to use its territory for bases, that a new stage in forming the aggressive military bloc in the Far East with the participation of the United States, Japan and South Korea, which began after Yasuhiro Nakasone's January visit to Seoul.

Japan's being turned actually into a member, according to the newspaper, leads to a heightening of the danger of a thermonuclear conflict in the Asian-Pacific region.

Arouses Malaysian 'Concern'

LD092309 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] We bring you a comment from the paper IZVESTIYA about the Malaysian prime minister's visit to Japan.

The prime minister, Mahathir Bin Mohamed, went to Japan soon after the Japanese prime minister and the American President ended their talks in Washington. The results of these talks have aroused concern in the five-nation association of South-East Asian nations, ASEAN. Situated just a little way from Japan, the ASEAN countries are following with anxiety Tokyo's course of militarization and its advanced alliance with Washington. They have been reacting painfully to all signs of Tokyo's imperial ambitions in the form of its attempts to revive the results of the World War II or its intention of making Japan an unsinkable aircraft carrier. Their anxiety is rooted not only in their memories of the grim years of Samurai oppression but in Japan's present militaristic preparations.

The Malaysian prime minister's visit to Tokyo has shown that the government there is giving priority to its military and political alliance with Washington and that it has no intention of taking into account ASEAN interests. The final joint communique said plainly that Tokyo seeks more effective defense action with the United States and is trying to improve its defense power to proper levels. The expansion of defensive action as Tokyo must see it means patrolling a 1,000-mile zone of the Pacific around its shores and blocking the straits in the event of what is called an emergency. It also stands for supporting American naval ships and lifting the ban on arms sales abroad. There are reports that the Pentagon for its part has begun drawing up plans to use Japan's Armed Forces as part of its Rapid Deployment Force poised on flashpoints in Asia.

Concerned about anti-Japanese sentiments, Tokyo is trying hard and, with the active support of Washington, to quell the protests, but in vain. The Malaysian newspaper THE STAR has said the Malaysian people have not at all forgotten the experience of Japanese occupation and no matter how ardently the Japanese leaders may try to flaunt their peaceful intentions there will still be fears about the true ambitions of the Japanese militarists. Such sentiments are rife in other parts of South-East Asia.

Japan's military preparations are proceeding in conjunction with its economic expansion and the Malaysian prime minister's talks in Japan have shown that Tokyo has not budged an inch and continues to regard the ASEAN nations primarily as a source of raw materials and cheap labor. Japanese businesses already have 42 percent of their foreign subsidiaries located in that area. Another revealing fact is that Japanese imports from Malaysia consist more than 86 per cent of oil, tin, natural rubber and palm oil. In the Asian countries meanwhile, the economies are experiencing a period of depression caused by the overall crisis in the (?capitalist) economic system. They are having growing problems with their balance of payments.

[Sentence indistinct] In Malaysia, the NEW STRAITS TIMES in a commentary on the prime minister's talks in Japan expressed regret that Tokyo had assumed no practical commitment to open its market for Malaysian industrial manufactures. Clearly Mr. Mohamed's visit has failed to alleviate the differences between the ASEAN countries and Japan, for it has made it even more obvious that Tokyo is going to defend America's strategic interests in the region on the one hand and look after its own on the other. The course steered by the unsinkable aircraft carrier is fraught with dangerous consequences for the people of South-East Asia.

NAKASONE REMARKS ON NORTHERN TERRITORIES SCORED

OW100249 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov report]

[Text] The Japanese Government held functions of the third so-called Northern Territories Day on 7 February. In this connection, Radio Moscow correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report from Tokyo:

Prime Minister Nakasone's remarks at the press conference held in Utsunomiya have further instigated today's anti-Soviet revanchist activities. At the press conference, the prime minister said: The territorial dispute is a grave issue which can be likened to the painful separation from one's own flesh and blood. Even from a historical viewpoint, it can be proved that the four northern islands are an integral part of Japan. I feel the responsibility of securing the four northern islands as our own territory. It is important for the nation to hold on to this stand persistently, to unite and cooperate and try with patience to get back the northern territories.

On 7 February, the rightists tied up the traffic in Tokyo's Roppongi and Kamiya-Cho areas and shouted Prime Minister Nakasone's remarks over and over again. They shouted that, not only the Kurile Islands, but also Sakhalin are Japan's own flesh and blood, demanded return of part of the Soviet territories and urged the need for resorting to arms to achieve this task.

The Japanese prime minister stated that Japan's entitlement to the four Kurile Islands can be proved historically, but his statement is certainly contrary to historical facts. At the Portsmouth peace talks after the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 and 1905, Japan made its stand clear that it would not acknowledge any previous treaties and, taking advantage of its role as the winner of the war, forced Russia to give up, not only the Kurile Islands, but also the southern part of Sakhalin. And then, when the Second World War ended in 1945, historical justice was restored through post-war arrangements, based on international agreements and the land plundered by the Japanese aggressors was returned to the hands of its true owner.

Prime Minister Nakasone stated that the Japanese Government would like to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union first at the Utsunomiya press conference on 6 February and then at the Northern Territories Day rally at Tokyo's Kudan Kaikan Hall on 7 February. This remark about a dialogue with the Soviet Union is now voiced by the same figure who talked about turning Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" with its spearhead of attack turned on the Soviet Union, who attempted to intimidate the Soviet Union with the blockade of straits and who talked about supporting the American fleet cruising in the theater of war against the Soviet Union. Is he planning to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union in terms of force? Or has it slipped from the prime minister's memory that the Soviet Union is a nation never frightened by threats?

Talking about the nature of the plans mentioned by Prime Minister Nakasone first on 6 then on 7 February, how can the nonexistent "territorial dispute" become the theme of his plans? To discuss such plans is to create in Japanese public opinion first an illusion which will never come true and then a hostile feeling against the Soviet Union once the plans are frustrated.

The Soviet Union pins its hope on a dialogue with Japan. This expectation is demonstrated by numerous Soviet proposals, including proposals for studying a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation and for taking measures to promote mutual trust in the Far East. The Soviet Union holds that the talks, whether on these proposals or on expanding and strengthening economic, academic and cultural exchanges, should be proceeded on the basis of equality and mutual goodwill and with a common objective of turning Russo-Japanese relations into a model of good neighborliness and of contributing to solidified peace in Far East.

The functions of the so-called Northern Territories Day only indicated that the Japanese Government is either unready or unwilling to improve relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA ON ASEAN FEARS OF JAPANESE REARMAMENT

PM101351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Bandura: "ASEAN: Collision With an 'Aircraft Carrier'"]

[Text] When 5 and 1/2 years ago the then Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda toured the ASEAN countries, in each of the capitals on the itinerary he made the same statement: "Japan and ASEAN are sailing in the same ship, united by a common destiny."

What kind of ship he meant was not specified at the time. This ommission has been rectified by the current Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone. During his recent official visit to the United States he said in an interview for THE WASHINGTON POST: "My personal view is that all the Japanese islands should resemble an unsinkable aircraft carrier."

Y. Nakasone's statement, of course, attracted serious attention in the states which are Japan's neighbors in the Asian and Pacific region. But not because it was unexpected. The head of the Japanese Government was only confirming in an overt way a course which has long been attracting the attention of the countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia -- the course toward Japan's militarization.

However, Y. Nakasone did qualify this by saying that the transformation of the Japanese islands into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" is required exclusively for "defense against the Soviet threat." A justification which is frankly unoriginal and was required for reasons which are quite plain: Japan's buildup of its military muscle is taking place not least under pressure from Washington, which is seeking at the allies' expense to strengthen its positions in confrontation against the Soviet Union and to use allied states as strategic bridgeheads and "buffer zones" in the event of a thermonuclear conflict.

But although U.S. pressure on Japan is clearly visible, there is at the same time another striking trend: Washington's efforts to foster on the Japanese islands a loyal and obedient henchman for U.S. military adventures are being exploited in Japan itself by the country's reactionary, ultranationalist forces, who are using them in their own interests, which do not necessarily coincide with the interests of the White House. These forces are all the more willing to "succumb" to U.S. pressure in that the militarization of the country fits in with their plans.

And these plans extend not only "northward" -- in the direction of the Soviet Union's borders -- but also southward, into Southeast Asia, which certain people in Tokyo see as a "sphere of vital Japanese interests." Recently these plans have been causing growing alarm in the region and creating an atmosphere of anxiety and tension.

The question of the use of Japanese weapons is officially not on the agenda at the moment. But the concept of an "aircraft carrier state," with the blessing of and "pressure"-support from Washington, has already assumed a tangible form. Out of fairness it should be said that it had assumed a tangible form even before Y. Nakasone came to power. At least in the eyes of the ASEAN states. But when Y. Nakasone's Cabinet came to power evidence of growing alarm in ASEAN began to accumulate at an increasingly rapid rate.

On the first day of the New Year Indonesian Vice President A. Malik made a clear-cut statement: "Nakasone is an old friend of mine... After taking the oath as prime minister he said that he would step up the buildup of Japanese military might. Statements like that offend the ears of all who experienced the horrors of an aggressive war.... We are frightened. Japan must not be allowed to rearm. This is what all Asian countries fear, in fact."

Receiving no satisfactory response to their alarm signals either from Washington or from Tokyo, the capitals of the ASEAN states were compelled to resort to the mediation of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who toured the ASEAN countries in mid-January. The head of the Canadian Government said that the plans to rearm Japan, which are giving rise to growing apprehension in the countries of Japan, which are giving rise to growing apprehension in the countries of Southeast Asia, were discussed as the "main strategic question" during his talks with the ASEAN leaders. P. Trudeau agreed to convey ASEAN's feelings to Y. Nakasone before the latter's visit to the United States. However, this topic did not play a prominent part in the Japanese-Canadian talks and the ASEAN states were again left alone with their fears, which had only increased following the Japanese premier's "aircraft carrier" statement.

Obviously the accelerated intensification of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, which places an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" on the borders of Southeast Asia, is already a substantial stimulus for anti-imperialist sentiments in the ASEAN countries. And obviously neither Washington nor Tokyo is in a position to eliminate the causes of these sentiments. Because as far as the United States and Japan are concerned Southeast Asia is no more than an object of their policy and is in no circumstances an independent, self-sufficient, fully-fledged participant in international relations.

Washington is encouraging and inciting Japan to build up its armed forces because it is gambling on kindling confrontation between East and West, involving Japan in this confrontation on the Soviet Union's far eastern frontiers and subordinating the developing countries to its hegemonist aspirations. But that is not the whole story.

As the mouthpiece of the Japanese business circles, the paper NIHON KEIZAI, notes, "the Americans are stepping up pressure on Japan in the sphere of defense (read: military preparations -- Yu. Bandura) in order to ease their own burden in that sphere and in the field of trade in order to solve their own economic problems." What's it all about?

The Pentagon's military budget is many times bigger than Japan's. The United States is sure that the Pentagon is "defending" in Southeast Asia, in particular, Japan's economic interests, which are just as great as America's.

But Japan refrains from "contributing" to this "defense," using the money it saves to develop its own economy and at the same time undermining the economic positions of the United States. It is this which made P. Trezise, former U.S. assistant secretary of state now working at the Brookings Institute, admit: "Now both Democrats and Republicans appear to believe that Japan is the U.S. enemy number one. "An economic enemy primarily, of course. Washington would like, if not to deal summarily with Japan, then at least to weaken its economic positions by converting its financial resources into military expenditure.

But this is only the economic aspect of the matter. Another aspect is that the Pentagon's strategic military priorities in Asia are currently concentrated in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. It is there that part of the U.S. 7th Fleet is being transferred. In this connection Japan is being told to assume an enhanced military role in the Pacific and the adjoining Southeast Asian zone. This, in particular, is one reason for imposing on Japan the commitment to "defend sea routes at a distance of 1,000 miles from Japan."

There is a third aspect to this question which normally remains well in the background. Washington is perfectly well aware of the sentiments produced in Southeast Asia by the menacing approach of the Japanese "unsinkable aircraft carrier." It is aware of them and it is using these sentiments in its own interests.

U.S. strategists calculate that the exacerbation of military-political contradictions between Japan and ASEAN, in particular, should automatically entail the legalization of the U.S. military presence in the region as a "guarantor of Japan's good behavior." The growth of these contradictions should, furthermore, according to Washington's scheme, give rise to feverish military preparations in ASEAN to repulse the Japanese "aircraft carrier" if it invades a region which was once a "passenger on a Japanese ship" called the "greater East Asian coprosperity sphere."

Not the least of the U.S. hopes is that the exacerbation of relations between Japan and ASEAN will help to weaken the Japanese monopolies' positions in the countries of this grouping and consolidate U.S."big business'" dominant positions there.

Finally, by pushing ASEAN onto the path of "arms upgrading" Washington would like to make it militarily and politically dependent on its "global strategy" and to use a militarized ASEAN for a "crusade" against the socialist state of Asia, primarily against the countries of Indochina.

To Washington, with its current policy of aggressive "globalism" this scheme represents a safe option. But for the peoples of Southeast Asia and the Far East the implementation of the White House plans can only mean more tragedies, more hardship and upheavals. For what else can a strategy of setting state against state, a strategy of egotistical manipulation of the peoples' destinies bring?

IZVESTIYA URGES U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA

PM101607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Ganshin "Notes Apropos": "Provocations Again"]

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. and South Korean forces "joint command" has announced that further U.S. and South Korean military maneuvers, Team Spirit-83, will start on 1 February and continue until mid-April.

It is expected that around 200,000 men -- ground forces representatives and naval units of the U.S. 7th Fleet -- will participate in them.

It is not the first year that provocative military maneuvers involving the U.S. Navy and Air Force have been held in direct proximity to the DPRK.

By giving military, political and financial support to the Seoul regime, the White House is making no secret of its intention to turn the southern part of the Korean Peninsula into an outpost of its imperialist, hegemonist policy in Asia and the Pacific. Stating that the Korean Peninsula is a "proving ground for confrontation" in the eighties, the United States is taking more and more steps to strengthen its military positions in the region by involving the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime and Tokyo too in its adventurist plans. South Korea and Japan have an important part to play in the scenario for further fueling military confrontation here. This was made sufficiently clear by the results of Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's visits to Seoul and Washington.

While attempting to thwart the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to strengthen confidence-building measures in the Far East, U.S. imperialism and its allies are resorting to new adventures, trying to use the language of military force and blackmail. It is absolutely clear that this tone is intolerable in relations between states. The only sensible alternative to this is equal dialogue taking into account, above all, the desire of the region's peoples to live in peace and security. This is what the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries have called for on more than one occasion, and it has been pointed out repeatedly in statements by the Government of the DPRK whose air, sea and land borders are under constant and by no means fictitious threat from U.S. and South Korean puppet forces. Only the withdrawal of the U.S. military contingent from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula, renunciation of outside interference in the Korean people's affairs and the unification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis will guarantee peace and tranquillity in the region.

JAPANESE-U.S. TRADE, CAR EXPORT TALKS TO BEGIN

LD080752 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo February 8 TASS -- Japan will in no case agree to extend the agreement on "voluntary restriction" of its car export to the United States, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry has declared here. This issue is not a subject for any discussion, he added.

Japan agreed to limit the deliveries of its cars to the United States under pressure from the American Administration which threatened to erect trade barriers in order to hinder access for Japanese monopolies to the overseas market. At present, the United States, seeking to overcome its own economic problems at the expense of its far eastern partner, insists on the extension of the "voluntary restriction" for another two years. William Brock, the U.S. representative at the trade negotiations, who arrives in Tokyo shortly, is going to press for that.

The U.S. deficit of trade with Japan amounted to 19 billion dollars in 1982.

CSSR TRADE MINISTER ON COOPERATIVE TRADE POLICY

PM091527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban under the rubric "Integration Steps": "In the Name of Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague -- Trading means, above all, adhering to a policy of cooperation and of developing stable economic ties among partners. Therefore, the CPCZ and our socialist state regard foreign trade as a flexible and effective instrument of their entire peaceful foreign policy activity. Forming an indivisible whole along with diplomacy, our foreign trade serves the aims of peace and friendship in the international arena. At the same time, the CSSR's formation trade is primarily designed to meet the country's internal needs. And its thrust, structure and dynamics are subordinated to these needs.

It has to be frankly stated that under Czechoslovakia's specific historical, natural and economic conditions this kind of activity is of extraordinary significance for the uninterrupted course and intensive development of the national economy. As a country comparatively poor in raw materials but with a developed manufacturing industry, the CSSR has been forced to orient itself distinctly toward exporting its products -- we export approximately one-fourth of our social product, and more than 70 percent of this is made up of finished products, chiefly the products of machine-building and light industry. This is how we recoup the cost of obtaining oil, iron ore and gas. Imports meet almost 100 percent of our needs for these products. Roughly the same can be said for nonferrous metals, rubber, cotton, wool and other types of raw materials. Industrial and food raw materials make up more than 55 percent of our imports, and this share is growing.

Another fundamental feature consists in the fact that Czechoslovakia, being a full member of the socialist community, relies above all on multifaceted cooperation with socialist countries in its economic policy and practice, including in the sphere of foreign economic relations. As a CEMA member, we take an active part in the process of deepening and improving socialist economic integration. Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries rests on the firm foundation of common ideological and political aims and stems directly from the very logic of our economic developments.

The powerful economic rear, the multisector technical base, the tremendous scientific and technical potential -- everything that the CSSR gains as a result of this cooperation guarantees the further rapid growth of our national economy. Dynamic stability -- this, I would say, is the splendid quality resulting from the planning of cooperation within a CEMA framework. This means confidence in tomorrow, labor productivity growth and all the preconditions for really raising citizens' living standards. It is not surprising that Czechoslovakia realizes more than two-thirds of its foreign trade turnover with the fraternal countries, and this indicator has a constant tendency to increase.

Of course, this basic orientation of our foreign trade is in no way contradicted by the fact that the CSSR has a justified and profound interest in developing ties with other partners too, whether it is a question of industrially developed capitalist countries or developing countries. The fact that the volume of trade with nonsocialist countries is not growing as quickly as we would like may be chiefly accounted for two reasons. The first is the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism in the second half of the seventies, which is continuing now. The other reason, closely connected with the first, is the indisputable fact that certain countries headed by the United States are having recourse to an aggressive discriminatory policy, by means of which they want to limit trade with the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia. The logical result of this situation is expressed, for example, in the fact that the U.S. share of our foreign trade volume stands at just 0.7 percent.

The development of Czechoslovak cooperation with the Soviet Union is in fundamentally marked contrast with that. The USSR has been our biggest trading partner throughout the postwar years. The dynamics of the development of our ties are graphically revealed by these figures: whereas by February 1948, the year of the victory of Czechoslovakia's working people, turnover with the Soviet Union stood at R208 million (that is, 16 percent of all Czechoslovak foreign turnover); last year, 1982, it exceeded R9 billion, and the USSR's share in our international market is approaching 40 percent.

This accords with the fundamental strategy of Czechoslovak economic policy, including in the sphere of foreign economic relations, confirmed by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The congress emphasized that the development of relations with the USSR is one of the fundamental factors in our further economic development. Comrade Gustav Husak said from the congress rostrum: "Allround cooperation with the Soviet Union enables us to develop our national economy uninterruptedly and to resolve vitally important questions of scientific and technical development. It helps us to acquire equipment at the level of the best models in the world, raw materials, semimanufactures and energy and guarantees a profitable and stable market for our products. This cooperation enables us to allieviate the negative influence on our economy of the crisis development in the capitalist world." A decisive part of the commodity exchange vitally essential to us is realized in relations with the USSR. Its structural proportions are enshrined in the long-term trade agreement on commodity turnover and payments between the CSSR and the USSR for 1981-1985. Our Seventh 5-Year national Economic Development Plan also proceeds from them. During the current 5-year plan the sum total of mutual commodity turnover with the Soviet Union will exceed R50 billion.

Machine tools and equipment are our decisive export items to the USSR (no less than 66 percent). Consumer goods account for approximately 20 percent. Fuel and raw materials constitute no less than three-fourths of our imports from the USSR, and machine-building output approximately one-fourth.

An important place in commodity turnover between the CSSR and the USSR is occupied by cooperation in the sphere of the fuel and energy complex, which is distinguished by a broad systemic approach to resolving common tasks. Czechoslovakia is counting on receiving more natural gas in the very near future -- in accordance with the commissioning of the new main gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe, which passes through Czechoslovak territory. Our plants and factories will also receive more electricity -- in connection with the commissioning of the AES in the West Ukraine. A special place will continue to belong to cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful atom. We have a special cooperation program in this sphere right through 1990.

Thanks to this and other long-term programs and thanks to ever increasing and deepening cooperation in full accordance with the demands of realizing the comprehensive program, our mutual commodity turnover is distinguished by its extraordinarily high dynamicness. This property is enshrined in the protocol on commodity turnover for 1983, which we signed in December with USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev. Like all the previous ones, this document is totally aimed at further strengthening our friendship, developing cooperation, increasing mutual benefit and deepening socialist integration.

What specifically, then, awaits our countries in this sphere this year?

The volume of commodity turnover between the CSSR and the USSR will exceed R10.5 billion. We have never before known such a large figure. Compared with last year, it "weighs" approximately 12 percent more.

Czechoslovakia will receive various machines, transport facilities, industrial equipment and instruments from the Soviet Union. There will be continued Soviet deliveries of oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, iron ore raw materials, metals, chemicals, cotton and other commodities vitally essential to us.

Machinery, equipment, transport facilities and instruments will move in the opposite direction. Large-diameter steel pipes, chemical industry products and other materials in which the USSR national economy is interested will occupy a sizeable place.

The reader will have noticed, of course, that certain items are "duplicated," as it were: technical items go there -- and back -- as do instruments and equipment. Of course, there is no duplication in actual fact. This is well illustrated by the example, say, of motor vehicles and other means of road transport. Commodity turnover between our countries in this matter is growing at a very high rate: recently its average annual increase has exceeded 15 percent. From the Soviet Union we receive passenger cars (almost a quarter-million Ladas alone, that is Zhigulis, delivered in previous years are running on Czechoslovak roads), trucks from the Likhachev motor vehicle plant and bicycles. And from Czechoslovakia? I will name the Tatras, Skoda tractors and refrigerated trucks. In the past 2 years we delivered the first consignments of Avia light trucks.

By tradition Czechoslovakia will also deliver large volumes of consumer goods in 1983. The sum total of these deliveries will amount to R880 million, which is a whole one-third more than in 1980, for example. To tell the truth, we are very pleased with this situation: Soviet consumers have evidently taken a liking to Czechoslovak products. How is this R880 million made up? Of furniture to the tune of R111 million and of celebrated glass and crystal and leather goods -- in all, to the tune of approximately R70 million. Some 20 million pairs of leather footwear plus a considerable quantity of textile and rubber footwear will cross the border.

I believe that the finish and quality of all these things from Czechoslovakia will be to the liking of Soviet people. All of us in the CSSR see this as our responsible task and our party, state and also purely human duty.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES MSZMP'S LAKATOS IN MOSCOW

PM091803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-MSZMP interparty ties a group of MSZMP party workers headed by E. Lakatos, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Section, was in Moscow 1 through 4 February. The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of ideological work. They had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section and International Information Section, the Krasnopresenskiy CPSU Raykom and the PRAVDA Editorial Office and at TASS, APN and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

The MSZMP party workers were received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a warm, friendly talk with them.